of the activity that is the source of the problem. However, to do so the agency must meet specific statutory requirements. PALs are intended to provide regulatory agencies with time to take preventive measures to ensure that the enforcement standard is not reached or exceeded.

Preventive action limits apply everywhere ground water is monitored, even within the property boundaries of a facility. Enforcement standards will apply at

- any point of ground water use;
- any point beyond the property boundary of a regulated facility; and,
- any point outside the subsurface attenuation zone provided by what are known as "design management zones" (DMZs) for regulated activities.

DMZs are subsurface zones extending horizontally a specified distance from the particular source and vertically downward from the water table through the entire saturated zone.

Kansas

Kansas has used ground water quality standards for chloride and specific conductance since the 1950s to protect ground water for several beneficial uses. Levels of these parameters were established on the basis of considerations of effects on human health and livestock. For drinking water use, concentrations of chloride must be less than 500 mg/L, and water under 5,000 mg/L is protected for use by livestock. For ambient ground water with concentrations of less than 5,000 mg/L chloride or 10,000 mg/L TDS, polluting activities are not allowed. With respect to organic compounds, Kansas uses a two-tiered approach to standards similar to that in Wisconsin. Action levels have been adopted for 29 primary volatile organic compounds based on maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established by the EPA. In addition, the state has established Notice Levels (which are provided to both private and municipal water suppliers) corresponding to concentrations 1/100 (0.01 times) the MCLs to provide opportunity to react to a problem before MCLs are exceeded.

Florida

Florida has adopted a unique continuation of numerical and descriptive standards for its four classes of ground water, two classes of which are for drinking water. The standards provide the basis for enforcement action. The state employs federal drinking water limits where available. EPA (non-enforceable) Health Advisories and SNARLS are used for additional organic compounds. A cancer risk of one in one million is the standard for carcino-